

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

MAY 8, 1943

VOL. VIII, No. 202—PUBLICATION 1935

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The War

THE JEWISH MASSACRES AND GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY

Address of Assistant Secretary Berle¹

[Released to the press May 2]

We are assembled, as Americans, to consider the greatest tragedy in modern history.

There is now no question that the German Reich, by deliberate policy and by detailed organization, has undertaken to exterminate the Jewish religion and the Jewish people on the continent of Europe. She has carried out these measures within the borders of Germany proper. She has exerted pressure on the satellite states to compel them to take like measures. She has set aside certain localities in Europe as human abattoirs. She has detailed specific groups of men as slaughterers.

The statement that this is done by the German Reich is made advisedly. Undeniably, the extermination of the Jews was and is an idea dear to Hitler and to the little group of degenerates who have been his intimates and counselors. Unquestionably this policy is identified with the so-called "Nazi Party". But the time has passed when we can pretend that this series of horrors constitutes the sole guilt of any small group of German rulers, or of any single German party. No group of rulers, no party, could have conceived, organized, and carried out a program of general civilian slaughter without at least the tacit acquiescence of a large part of the German people. Had there been any general disapproval, any spontaneous revulsion

of horror, any general practice of pity or kindness, such a program could not continue.

It is no doubt true that there are Germans, and many of them, who do not approve; but they have preferred the easier course of silence. It seems to be the fact that there have been cases of Germans in high station and low who have done their feeble best to mitigate some part of this devil's work of cruelty.

We have accounts of revolt by contingents of German soldiers against orders to act as human slaughterers. We have heard stories of German officers who turned from this filthy work in disgust. We know of cases of civilians who have risked a good deal to befriend a few hunted wretches.

These, we must assume, have been the non-representative Germans, since their feelings and their voices found little effective echo among their countrymen. We may as well face the fact that for the first time in modern history a supposedly civilized nation has formulated, planned, and is systematically carrying out a program of national murder.

We cannot but realize that this fact and this guilt, now generalized throughout the German people, must constitute one of the basic considerations in dealing with the German people in the hour of their final and conclusive defeat, and of the complete and unconditional surrender which can be their only refuge from the implacable warfare of the armies of the United Nations.

The so-called "satellite states" must share their responsibility too. It is no secret that personalities and groups in certain of these

¹Delivered in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1943, at a mass meeting to protest against the inhuman treatment of civilians by the Germans in German-occupied Europe, particularly of the Jews. The address was delivered on behalf of Mr. Berle, whose illness prevented him from attending, by Robert G. Hooker, Jr., Executive Assistant to Mr. Berle.

states have been anxiously seeking to establish contact with various of the United Nations, in the hope of obtaining easier terms of peace when the Nazi machine finally goes to pieces. They foresee, now, a time in the not distant future when their countries will be judged for the part they have played in this bitter drama. Can it be doubted that their right to survive as nations must turn, in part at least, on the degree of guilt which they have been willing to assume in this criminal business?

I believe we are forced to this conclusion by the undisputed facts of the case. These continuing massacres in Germany, in Rumania, in Hungary, and more recently in Bulgaria were not the hidden acts of small groups. The orders were not given and carried out in secret. The killing was not done by stealth. The knowledge of the plans was general; their execution was done in the light of day. A civilian populace looked on, accepted the situation, continued to support the government which had created it, continued to accept instructions from the officials who carried it out, continued to regard, with apparent unconcern, the degradation of their civilization and their culture. There is no record that an underground was anywhere formed to make headway against the Nazi rulers. There is nothing to suggest that groups of valiant men met here and there to raise their voices in protest.

There were and are groups in the German Reich today quite capable of putting a stop to this criminal degeneracy. The German Army claims to have one of the oldest and proudest military traditions in Europe; and their officers like to consider themselves as gentlemen, somewhat removed and apart from the Nazi canaille. Yet, so far as we know, parts of the German Army actively executed these massacres; the remainder stood idly by without lifting a finger.

Is it conceivable that, had there been any national will or national conscience which condemned this awful and evil thing—is it conceivable that a group of men of power and influence would not have met and said, "Let there be an end of this *Schweinerei*!"

You know how these things work. If the national policy is really at variance with the

national will, the senior who receives the order protests against its issue; his immediate subordinates make it plain that they do not wish to execute the commands; the juniors make it plain to their commanding officers that execution of such an order will not be carried out. In a swift crystallization of will, the group suddenly forms; the word goes out; and the most ruthless and despotic dictator hesitates and at length recalls orders which are likely to recoil on his own head.

We have waited in vain for such a protest. We know that in older days there was a Germany which would not have tolerated this sort of thing. We know that a nation which could build an underground opposition capable of checking Napoleon, which could make headway against the corrupt absolutism of the Holy Alliance, which could lead in developing the trade-union movement in Europe—we know that such a nation once had within it the innate capability of refusing to permit any small group of leaders to impose upon it the sickening bloodguilt of the massacres of the past few months.

Inevitably, in God's good time, the fate of the German people and of the people of the satellite states will rest in the hands of the United Nations. These will have to determine whether the German people are capable of acting as a civilized nation. I am very clear that one piece of evidence which must enter into the final judgment will be whether the German people have been able and willing to stop this wickedness, or whether they can only take refuge in whining excuses of fear. I believe in the day of surrender we shall have the right to ask, "What did you do to prevent the guilt of the Nazi criminals from becoming the guilt of the German people?"; and by their fruits shall they be judged.

As this sickening spectacle has progressed, many have come to the governments of the United Nations asking whether something cannot be done. I should be less than frank if I did not give you the blunt and cruel conclusion which is the only honest answer. Nothing can be done to save these helpless unfortunates, except through the invasion of Europe, the

defeat of the German arms, and the breaking, once and for all, of the German power. There is no other way.

A few stragglers and refugees who have escaped, through skill, good fortune, or, more often, by the corruption of the Nazi officials, may indeed be rescued. But these are so few that they hardly weigh in the scales. Actually, the only cure for this hideous mess can come through allied armies when they have cracked the defenses of western Europe and are able to maneuver on the European plains. The cure must depend on them and on the fierce, relentless, and growing air invasion over Germany, which must continue until the German nights are filled with avengers, and the German days with the advance forces of still greater armadas to come.

It is of the highest importance that the sentiment of the world should not be allowed to grow callous or indifferent in the presence of this deliberately created agony.

A part of the doctrine of German frightfulness has been the belief that men rapidly grew accustomed to tales of horror; that, at length, men would take massacre for granted, would allow crimes to slip into the past; and that thus the moral sense of the world would be dulled to a point where the stern processes of justice no longer would prevail. By multiplying numbers of victims it was thought that figures would lose their meaning. Murder by millions would then cease to be the killing of human beings, would be accepted as an elemental force. It must be our steady purpose to give the lie to that cynical conception of the human conscience.

In my view the fact that this murderous business involves Jews must be considered as merely incidental. Not dissimilar programs have been planned, and in less degree have been carried out, in Poland, in Yugoslavia, and in parts of Czechoslovakia. There is some reason to believe that the Hitlerite purpose included definite plans to reduce the population of France by roughly one third, which means to wipe out, in one way or another, some 15 million Frenchmen. It appears probable that within German-occupied Russia there was a

clear design to compass the death of substantially all the civilians who were not evacuated before the invasion—with the exception of those able-bodied persons from whom a modicum of slave labor could be extracted before their death. The Hitlerian hope appears to have been that German *Lebensraum*, measured grave by grave, could thus be fertilized for the use of the German *Volk*.

It is of the utmost importance that this wild program shall not be permitted to succeed in any minute particular. It must be made plain that no nation, however powerful, can gain an iota of advantage from the extermination of a race.

The greatest contribution of western civilization is its everlasting insistence that every human being is precious, that there is no nameless soul. We must vindicate this, our greatest heritage of humanity. We must make sure that no nameless child in the lime pits near Riga or Lublin will be forgotten. We must resolve that the men and women hideously freighted toward hideous death have nevertheless left their voices behind them—voices which may enter into the fabric of the world's eventual justice.

You have reason to mourn, but let your mourning be brief. What this requires is not weeping but work. What is needed now is not the release of sorrow but the cold resoluteness of determined men.

For by every means in our power we must swiftly put ourselves in a position where we can give life, as the only answer to those who have chosen to give death. We must in strength be willing and able to render justice where justice has been denied. We must be able not merely to fix responsibility but to make sure that the responsibility when fixed is carried out.

We must make it plain to the world that no nation which attempts the murder of a people can have or hold any position in the work of the world until that crime is purged, until such reparation as can be made is done, and until the genius of law and the spirit of humanity are restored as the ruling concepts in the life of the nations.

ECONOMIC BASES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Address by Leo Pasvolsky¹

I

I should like, first of all, to read some brief excerpts from three documents. All of these, I am sure, are familiar to you. But it is well worthwhile to refresh our memories on these documents, which provide a basic framework for the subject of our discussion tonight.

The first document from which I quote is the Atlantic Charter, a declaration originally issued by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain but since then accepted by the 31 United Nations. Points 4 and 5 of the Charter read as follows:

"Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

"Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security."

The next document is one of a series of what have become known as "mutual-aid agreements", which have been concluded with the countries to which we furnish lend-lease aid. In these agreements there are set forth certain principles which are to govern not merely the provision by us of aid to our war partners and the provision by them of reciprocal aid to us but also the terms and conditions under which the accounts thus created will ultimately be settled. Article VII of these agreements contains the following statement:

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of _____ in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress

of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and _____, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

"At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments."

I come now to my third document, the most comprehensive statement of this country's position made to date by a high official of the Government. I refer to Secretary Hull's address of last July. In it, he said:

"One of the greatest of all obstacles which in the past have impeded human progress and afforded breeding grounds for dictators has been extreme nationalism. All will agree that nationalism and its spirit are essential to the healthy and normal political and economic life of a people, but when policies of national-

¹ Delivered before the Foreign Policy Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 19, 1943. Mr. Pasvolsky is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

ism—political, economic, social, and moral—are carried to such extremes as to exclude and prevent necessary policies of international co-operation, they become dangerous and deadly. Nationalism, run riot between the last war and this war, defeated all attempts to carry out indispensable measures of international economic and political action, encouraged and facilitated the rise of dictators, and drove the world straight toward the present war.

“During this period narrow and shortsighted nationalism found its most virulent expression in the economic field. It prevented goods and services from flowing in volume at all adequate from nation to nation and thus severely hampered the work of production, distribution, and consumption and greatly retarded efforts for social betterment.

“No nation can make satisfactory progress when it is deprived, by its own action or by the action of others, of the immeasurable benefits of international exchange of goods and services. The Atlantic Charter declares the right of all nations to ‘access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity’. This is essential if the legitimate and growing demand for the greatest practicable measure of stable employment is to be met, accompanied by rising standards of living. If the actual and potential losses resulting from limitations on economic activity are to be eliminated, a system must be provided by which this can be assured.

“In order to accomplish this, and to establish among the nations a circle of mutual benefit, excessive trade barriers of the many different kinds must be reduced, and practices which impose injuries on others and divert trade from its natural economic course must be avoided. Equally plain is the need for making national currencies once more freely exchangeable for each other at stable rates of exchange; for a system of financial relations so devised that materials can be produced and ways may be found of moving them where there are markets created by human need; for machinery through which capital may—for the develop-

ment of the world’s resources and for the stabilization of economic activity—move on equitable terms from financially stronger to financially weaker countries. There may be need for some special trade arrangement and for international agreements to handle difficult surplus problems and to meet situations in special areas.”

II

In these three statements you have the essential elements of the international economic problem in its relationship to the general problem of international cooperation. There is no need for me to dwell in detail on that vital relationship.

This war and its origins have provided a conclusive demonstration of the fact that in this day of the aeroplane and the submarine no nation can depend for its safety upon withdrawal from the world and upon reliance on its own strength, however great. Such national behavior merely invites attack by predatory forces of aggression. Only if these forces are held in check by cooperative action of peacefully inclined nations, can all nations hope for peace and security.

Effective cooperative arrangements under which there would be a reasonable hope for the maintenance of peace—and, therefore, for confidence that whatever nations or individuals may try to do will not be periodically disturbed by war—are indispensable to orderly human progress. They are indispensable to the advancement of human welfare. But such arrangements must have under them sound foundations of economic development and economic progress, which require for their attainment an adequate measure of international economic cooperation.

We live in a world in which the material bases of economic progress—natural resources, technical skills, and financial strength—are unevenly distributed over the face of the earth. Each country has a surplus of some things which other countries want, and no country has within its borders everything that it needs. No country can be as prosperous if it relies solely on its

own resources as it can be if it has access to the resources of the whole world. This every country can achieve through an exchange of what it produces in excess of its requirements for what other countries produce in excess of their requirements, through orderly processes of mutually beneficial trade.

The present war has also furnished us with a striking demonstration of our economic interdependence with the rest of the world. Many of the shortages from which we are suffering in this country, and from which we are going to suffer increasingly, result from difficulties of getting the commodities which are produced elsewhere—either because we cannot obtain them, as in the case of rubber which is now under enemy control; or, as in the case of coffee, because we have not enough shipping to bring them to us from where they are produced. Imagine a situation in which we would be completely or almost completely cut off from all the things which we now obtain from abroad, and you can easily see how economic isolation would hurt us. You can just as easily see that a country which isolates itself from the rest of the world does not merely hurt itself; it also hurts everybody else. For it deprives other countries of access to what it produces. Economically, it declares war on the rest of mankind.

There are different kinds of warfare. We speak of military warfare; we speak of economic warfare. We are accustomed to say that when there is political peace there is military peace; and when there is military activity there can be no political peace. In the case of economics, unfortunately, it is perfectly possible to have economic warfare in conditions of political peace. And economic warfare can be just as destructive as military warfare.

The alternative to economic warfare is economic cooperation: a system of international relationships under which nations work together for the mutual benefit of all, rather than work against each other to the inevitable injury of all. The crucial choice of the post-war era will be the choice between a recrudescence of economic warfare and a determined effort to create a system of cooperative relationships.

Today, side by side with our intense preoccupation with the task of winning this war, a great deal of active work is going on with regard to the future. I should like to review briefly some of the problems that are involved in promoting now the functioning of cooperative processes in international economic relations after the war.

III

A month from now there will be in session at Hot Springs, Virginia, a conference of technical representatives of the United Nations and of certain other nations which are associated with them in the war. This conference was initiated by the Government of the United States for the purpose of providing an opportunity for a joint discussion of some of the most important economic problems that will confront the world after the war—those of food and agriculture.

In the invitation issued by the Government of the United States it is proposed that there should take place at the conference an exchange of information and views as to the "plans and prospects of various countries for the post-war period regarding production, import requirements, and exportable surpluses of foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products". It is proposed that this exchange of information and views should relate primarily to a discussion of the possibilities and opportunities open to the various countries for progressively improving the levels of consumption of their respective peoples.

It is further proposed that the conference explore the most practicable and desirable means and methods of dealing with certain problems in the field of its discussion and try to reach agreement in principle as to such means and methods. Among the problems mentioned in the invitation are those of improving nutrition and of increasing consumption in general. What the conference is invited to do is to explore the possibilities of international action for the coordination and stimulation of national policies and measures in this field.

Among the problems mentioned are also those of the possible creation of international agreements, arrangements, and institutions for the promotion of efficient production and distribution of foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products. The purpose here is to find ways of insuring for the world adequate supplies of such products at prices that will be equitable from the viewpoint of both the producers and the consumers.

The scope of the Conference on Food and Agriculture specifically excludes the problems involved in the prospective pressing need for the provision of relief to the victims of war. These problems, which will be of the utmost importance during the early post-war period, are being handled separately, and a great deal of work with respect to them has already been accomplished.

For over a year an inter-allied committee in London has been making intensive study of the probable relief requirements of those European countries which will some day be liberated from Nazi domination. Much preparatory work has been done in this field by our own government. Last December the President set up in the Department of State an Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, under the direction of Mr. Herbert Lehman, former Governor of New York. Consultations with other governments are taking place.

The Conference on Food and Agriculture will, however, touch upon certain other important economic problems. In terms of the invitation, the conference will devote some of its attention to "commercial, financial, and other arrangements which will be necessary in order to enable the countries of the world to obtain the foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products which they will need and to maintain adequate markets for their own surplus production". These are complex and far-reaching problems which will have to be dealt with comprehensively apart from the food conference. In fact—and again, in terms of the invitation itself—the Conference on Food and Agriculture is regarded as a first step in the direction of a joint consideration, by the United Nations

and those nations which are associated with them in this war, "of the basic economic problems with which they and the world will be confronted after complete military victory shall have been attained".

Initiative has already been taken, by our government and by that of Great Britain, in the direction of laying the foundations for action in the field of one of these great economic problems of the future—that of international monetary and exchange relations. Tentative suggestions for the creation of effective international machinery to deal with these problems have been prepared by our Treasury and by the British Treasury. They are now being studied by the technical experts of each of the governments of the United Nations.

What is involved here is the thorny question of stable or unstable foreign exchange rates and of orderly or chaotic international monetary relationships. I shall not burden you with technical details. The essence of the problem is simply this: Each nation has its own monetary system, its own currency. Therefore, when trade, financial, or any other transactions take place between nations they inevitably involve the exchange of the respective national currencies.

One of the main reasons why exchange relationships are important is that if national currencies are freely exchangeable for other national currencies at stable rates, then it becomes possible for the proceeds of sales to one country to be used anywhere in the world. Under these conditions nations or individuals within nations are enabled to sell and buy more or less wherever they find it most advantageous to do so. If, on the other hand, national currencies are not exchangeable for each other at stable rates, then it becomes necessary to buy only in the country to which you sell, and vice versa. Trade and other international transactions become strait-jacketed, are diverted from the channels of natural advantage, and suffer grievously in consequence.

Imagine a situation in which the dollars which you get for selling something in the State of New York could be used to buy some-

thing only in that State and nowhere else; the dollars obtained through selling something in the State of California could be used to buy something only in that State and nowhere else; and so on. You can hardly imagine such a state of affairs; and yet, just before this war a good deal of international trade was carried on in precisely that fashion as between countries.

The basic purpose of the tentative monetary proposals now under consideration is to make it possible to provide a monetary foundation for international economic relations comparable, as nearly as possible, to that which exists within nations for domestic economic relations. Such a foundation existed before the first World War. It was re-created for a time in the period between the two wars. Because of changed conditions its rebuilding after this war will require some necessary innovations, especially by way of providing a greater measure of flexibility. But unless it is effectively rebuilt to fit the new conditions of the post-war world, international economic relations will be in the future even more difficult and unsatisfactory than they were during the years immediately preceding the war.

IV

There is another phase of international economic relations which is of the utmost importance for the future and which, so far as our country is concerned, is in the stage not of technical discussion but of legislative enactment. I refer, of course, to the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, which is now before the Congress.

That act, as you know, was originally made into law in 1934 for the purpose of enabling this country to deal with the barriers and obstructions which were then stifling our foreign trade and international commerce in general, and to the rise of which we ourselves had contributed greatly by our unfortunate tariff policy. The act was renewed twice, in 1937 and 1940. It expires on June 12 of this year unless renewed by that time.

The provisions of the Trade Agreements Act go to the very root of the all-important problem of international trade, which, as I have already indicated, is the most basic of the economic relationships among nations and is, therefore, a crucial part of the foundations of international cooperation. The technique developed under the act provides a flexible and effective instrument for the reduction or elimination of barriers to international commerce.

These barriers are primarily of two kinds. First, there are the various restrictions which countries impose upon imports from other countries. Second, there are the various ways in which, in the application of these restrictions, countries discriminate in favor of some and against other countries.

In attacking the first of these sets of barriers, the trade-agreement procedure operates in the following manner: The United States makes reductions in its tariff rates in favor of the trade of the country with which an agreement is negotiated, in exchange for a similar mitigation of restrictions by the other country in favor of our trade. In attacking the second set of restrictions the benefits given under individual agreements are extended in a non-discriminatory fashion to all countries which accord similar treatment to our commerce.

In applying these techniques during the nine years of operation of the Trade Agreements Act, numerous essential safeguards have been employed. Some of these were provided in the act itself. In granting authority to the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements and, through the proclaiming of such agreements, to lower our tariff rates, the Congress provided that no duty should be reduced by more than 50 percent and that no article could be transferred between the dutiable and the free lists. The Congress also provided that no agreement could be concluded for more than three years and that any agreement should be thereafter subject to termination upon not more than six months' notice. Many safeguarding provisions have been written into the agreements themselves to provide against changing

conditions. As a result of the careful and painstaking way in which the work has been done, under the President and the Secretary of State, by the appropriate departments of the Government, the agreements which we have concluded to date with 27 nations have served to improve markedly our foreign-trade position and, through that, to promote our general national interests.

Through the operation of the trade-agreements program before the war the United States was enabled to provide leadership to the rest of the world in the direction of a mitigation of the evil effects of the disastrous economic conflicts in which the nations were caught as in a trap. That type of leadership will be even more necessary after the war.

The exigencies of war have created a system of drastic and thorough-going regulation of trade, which is inescapable during the period of hostilities, but the continuation of which into the post-hostilities period will be suicidal. That system cannot be terminated overnight. But the possibility of its transformation into a system of trade relations appropriate to a period of peace, and the speed and facility with which such transformation will be accomplished, will depend upon whether or not the nations of the world have in their hands, ready for immediate use when needed, the necessary instruments of effective action. As Secretary Hull said in his statement a week ago before the House Ways and Means Committee: "So far as our nation is concerned, the continued existence of the trade-agreements machinery is the most important of these instruments. It is the central and indispensable point in any feasible program of international cooperation. The only alternative is for nations to travel the same extremely narrow economic road that was traveled so disastrously during the years following the last war."

V

I have described some of the problems that will need to be met if the great objectives set forth in the documents from which I quoted at the beginning are to be attained. I have

also described some of the things that are being done to forge the tools necessary for this purpose. In conclusion, let me leave with you this thought:

Our nation is demonstrating daily and hourly that when our freedom is threatened we do not haggle over the price of defending and preserving it. We still have before us the need of demonstrating that we have learned the lesson of the past and are prepared to embark upon the less costly but equally imperative action which will be needed to make sure that threats to our freedom, threats to our peace, and threats to our economic progress will not arise in the future.

The road to national security and economic advancement through effective international cooperation will be open to us and to all nations after this war, as it was after the last. All nations strayed from that road in the inter-war period. Will we and they stray from it again?

VISIT OF HERBERT H. LEHMAN TO LONDON

[Released to the press May 4]

Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, returned to the State Department on May 4 after a visit to London. Commenting on his trip, Mr. Lehman said:

"As I announced upon my departure from this country some four weeks ago, I went to London for the purpose of securing all available information about the need for relief and rehabilitation measures in the countries now held in bondage by the Axis. I am returning with a great conviction of the imperative necessity for immediate action on our part, in collaboration with our allies, in the preparation of plans and the procurement of essential supplies to assist the civilian population in areas liberated by our

armed forces. In my talks in London with our own military leaders and with British officers, I found complete agreement between military and civilian authorities on the necessity for adequate preparation for civilian relief as an essential part of any military campaign and as a vital tool in shortening the war. This will require the closest cooperation between military authorities and the civilian-relief agency, and the groundwork is now laid for such collaboration.

"While in London I conferred at length with Mr. Fred K. Hoehler, Chief of Mission in North Africa for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. Mr. Hoehler flew to London to present a report on his operations to date.

"During my visit I had the opportunity of discussing relief plans and requirements with the various ministers of the British Government who are chiefly concerned and with the representatives of all the allied governments which have their headquarters in London. I also had the opportunity to discuss these matters with representatives of the Greek, Russian, and Chinese Governments. I was impressed with the careful work which has been done by the various governments, through the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements, in preparing estimates of the needs of these territories when they are liberated. The problem of meeting these requirements at a time when our whole productive machinery is geared to the war effort will be difficult, but I am sure that all the United Nations are prepared to make every effort to provide the necessities of life to our allies when their liberation has been achieved by our military forces.

"I was deeply impressed with the conviction and sincerity with which the British and other United Nations Governments are preparing for the job that lies ahead in relieving distress and helping the suffering peoples to help themselves. The job will require the resources and efforts not alone of our country but of all the United Nations. I return with renewed confidence and assurances that Great Britain and

the other United Nations are prepared to share, to the utmost of their ability, in the great work that lies ahead."

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND

[Released to the press May 3]

The text of a telegram sent by the President of the United States to His Excellency Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, President of Poland, upon the occasion of the national anniversary of Poland, follows:

MAY 3, 1943.

I desire on this day, the national anniversary of Poland, to send to you and the people of Poland my sincere and heart-felt greetings.

I am happy on this occasion again to emphasize how deeply the American people admire the courageous and self-sacrificing manner in which the Polish people and their valiant army are continuing their struggle on the side of freedom and justice against our common Nazi enemy both inside and outside Poland.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 1 TO REVISION V

[Released to the press for publication May 8, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Acting Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on May 9 issued Cumulative Supplement 1 to Revision V of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated April 23, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 1 contains 273 additional listings in the other American republics and 83 deletions. Part II contains 146 additional listings outside the American republics and 40 deletions.

Commercial Policy

FREEDOM FROM ECONOMIC AGGRESSION

Address by the Under Secretary of State¹

[Released to the press May 8]

I welcome the opportunity you have afforded me of speaking on the subject of "Freedom From Economic Aggression".

This subject lies within a field of thought and action to which every one of us should give his most heart-searching study. It plays a vital part in the determination of a problem which, next to the winning of this war, must be ever present in the thoughts of all of us. The achievement of freedom from economic aggression is an integral and essential part of the task to which humanity must dedicate its collective wisdom and endeavor: the creation of an enduring peace when this war is won.

No other subject on earth lays such a claim upon the capacity of all of us as the eradication of war, a scourge which reaches into every home, bringing death and sorrow to all it touches, destroying so much which is beyond price, and which has taken the patient toil of centuries to create, and wasting on a stupendous scale the wealth and the resources that could have so greatly enhanced the welfare and happiness of mankind.

It is for this generation, with the bitter experience of two wars and a frustrated peace fresh in our minds, to do what past generations of men have never succeeded in doing, to realize for future generations the greatest aspiration of mankind: the chance for the people of this world to live out their lives in security and peace, and free from fear.

Economic considerations lie close to the heart of this great problem for the reason that they

engage so closely the thought and fundamental interest of nations and of peoples and affect so profoundly their attitude toward each other and the relations between them.

It is inevitable that this should be so, for economic considerations vitally affect the daily lives of all of us. The things that to a great extent preoccupy the mind of the average man are the holding of his job, or making his farm or business pay; the provision of food and shelter for his family; the education of his children; and the hope of providing for a reasonably comfortable and self-respecting old age. The economic acts or policies of governments which affect these basic interests touch the very fabric of human existence; the things which mean joy or sorrow, health or sickness, happiness or misery.

Acts and policies of economic aggression may spring from short-sighted and unintelligent selfishness. They may not be, and usually are not, inspired by any feeling of hostility toward other peoples, or by any conscious design to dominate or injure. But they may in some instances be inspired by the same cruel design to conquer and to dominate and to exploit as that which inspires military aggression and conquest.

In some instances economic aggression may indeed be only a means to these more ambitious ends. It may be part and parcel of a master plan, a plan that has in view the political and military domination of other peoples. In such a setting economic aggression does not seek economic advantage as an end in itself. It may not even have in view the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of the individual citizens of the country guilty of it. It is employed as an adjunct to military and political domination and is designed primarily to serve

¹Delivered by the Honorable Sumner Welles at the Toledo Forum on Peace Problems, sponsored by the Toledo Committee for the Study of the Organization of Peace and the University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, May 8, 1943.

these sinister objectives. The commercial policy of Germany during the past decade is the outstanding example of economic aggression of this kind.

I think it is desirable to make perfectly clear this distinction between the ruthless barbarity which strikes without mercy with every weapon at its command, and the acts and policies which result from ignorant selfishness rather than from the evil ambition of international domination. It is true that the effects on foreign peoples may be similar no matter what the underlying motives may be. But there is an important distinction nevertheless. For when policies that are injurious to other peoples are the result of short-sighted selfishness, their modification is possible. If they are born of viciousness, there is no hope of such reform.

We and Great Britain and nearly every other country have been guilty of economic aggression of the selfish and unenlightened kind. But the effects of such policies have been realized and their trend has been reversed in the direction of economic cooperation. German economic aggression on the other hand was inspired by different motives and has been steadily intensified up to the outbreak of the war and, for that matter, up to this very moment.

The German concept of a totalitarian state is that the total complex of human relationships—religion, politics, economics, labor unions, schools, athletic clubs, and even the institution of the family—all must be integrated with the sole objective of creating a total state, a mechanism responsible neither to the laws of God—because in the eyes of the criminal racketeers who have created the Hitlerite Frankenstein there is no God—nor to the laws of man, because the basic precepts of these laws—honesty, truth, justice—are incompatible with the activities and objectives of this modern monster.

Nazi Germany discarded the idea that economic activity should be directed toward raising the standard of living of German citizens. Instead it was proclaimed that the welfare of individuals should be subordinated to the objective of making the state strong. In all its relations this was the end that Germany

sought. Germany sought to obtain from other countries not those materials which would contribute to the health or happiness of the German people but materials which were designed to be used in building up her war machine. Even in the period when other nations were endeavoring to work out means of international cooperation, Germany had deliberately and with malice aforethought chosen guns instead of butter.

It is not, therefore, surprising that the economic policies of Germany prior to the war represented the ultimate in unbridled, ruthless, and merciless aggression against every state that lacked the economic strength to defend itself, and particularly against all states that Germany sought to dominate politically. German commercial policy was designed to pave the way for conquest, to soften up a country as a prelude to political domination, and to promote disruption and confusion in the relations of nations in those areas where the hope of political domination was more remote.

That policy sought to reorient the economic structure of central and southeastern Europe with the purpose of making Germany the industrial center of the area, supplied with raw materials and foodstuffs by European "colonies". Through that policy Germany endeavored wherever practicable to shift from overseas areas to other European states, where lines of communication could be better controlled in the event of war, her sources of imports of raw materials and semi-finished products and foodstuffs. She sought to obtain from other countries those articles which would make Germany strong both in an economic and a military sense.

All this was accomplished by incredibly devious and intricate devices. In essence the German scheme was to prevent the conversion into other currencies of funds accumulated in marks from the sale of goods to Germany. Countries which depended largely on the German market for the sale of their export products found themselves in an almost inextricable maze. To obtain the imported goods they needed, they were virtually forced to buy German goods, no matter how poor in quality they

might be or how high in price. The only alternative was to allow the revenues created by their exports to Germany to accumulate, to allow the sums created by the toil of their people to lie sterile and useless. In many cases these countries, in order to make use of such blocked balances, could only resign themselves to accept from Germany products that Germany chose to supply them but which were not suited to their essentially agricultural economies and relatively low standards of living. For example, it is said that Yugoslavia purchased from Germany a 10-year supply of aspirin, and that a Greek firm acquired hundreds of thousands of mouth organs, in order to utilize the funds that were blocked in Germany.

The very essence of German commercial policy was that trade relations with foreign countries should serve only Germany's needs and ambitions. The problems and needs of other countries did not count.

Someone has said that the essence of every artificial and unwarranted protective tariff is that it should "injure the country against which protection is desired". In the period between the wars virtually every country was guilty of economic aggression of this kind. The whole history of British Empire preferences is a history of economic aggression in the sense in which I am now using the term. Under a system of this kind other countries found their markets throughout the vast reaches of the Empire restricted and the prosperity of their people correspondingly impaired. Such a system is adopted to "protect" the people within the country employing it, but it strikes at the interests of other peoples as surely as if this were its object, and makes more difficult of solution their problem of getting a living.

The successive increases in our tariff following the last war struck at the livelihood of other peoples with the same force as if our conscious motive had been to injure them.

The acts of each country compelled other countries to take similar action. Economic attacks and counterattacks characterized this period. The resulting destruction to international trade finally brought the world to the verge of economic collapse and contributed

greatly to the general state of international anarchy and non-cooperation which proved a fertile field for the growth of another World War.

We all of us recognize, however, that whatever the shortcomings of the commercial policies of the United States and the majority of the other countries may have been during that period, the injuries they inflicted on other peoples were heedless rather than calculated. They were not, like Germany's, designed to weaken victims of intended aggression. They were not used as an adjunct of conquest, and, above all, their faults were finally recognized and steps were taken to change them for the better and to lay out a saner course for the future.

I am profoundly thankful that it was the United States, during the present administration, that began in 1934 with the adoption of the Trade Agreements Act to lead the way toward international economic sanity. The agreements authorized by and negotiated under this act provided for the reciprocal reduction of barriers to international trade. Such agreements have been concluded with 27 countries. These agreements are, so to speak, economic non-aggression pacts. Among the countries with which such agreements have been concluded are the United Kingdom and Canada, both of which undertook to reduce their tariffs and to reduce, and in some instances to eliminate, the Empire preferences to which I have referred. In the trade agreements concluded under this act the United States has reduced excessive tariffs that were imposed after the last war.

It is worthy of note that most of the nations that are allied or associated with us in the present struggle against the Axis have entered into such agreements with us, thereby signifying a willingness to join with us in repudiating the doctrine of economic aggression. I should also like to call attention to the fact that most of the United Nations have concluded mutual-aid agreements with us. The mutual-aid agreements set forth as one of their objectives the removal of trade discriminations and the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade. The agreements lay down

the economic objectives to be sought as part of the effort to create an enduring peace when this war is over. To this end the countries signing them have agreed that further steps should be taken to mitigate acts of economic aggression that have been committed in the past and that they should refrain from committing them in the future.

The economic policies of the United States and of the other United Nations, seriously defective though they were during the earlier part of the period between the wars, stand in striking contrast to the predatory policies of Germany. The Germans have sought to justify aggression by saying that they were being encircled. On a recent occasion this even found an echo in our own country in the amazing allegation that our trade-agreements program, which is the very antithesis of economic aggression, had the effect of encircling Germany.

The facts are that Hitler had drawn his blue-prints of aggression long before the Trade Agreements Act began to operate. His plans had been underwritten by German capitalists long before our trade-agreements program was inaugurated, and those plans had been endorsed by the German people. As a step in preparation for political and military aggression, Hitler renounced the principle of most-favored-nation treatment. At the very instant that the United States was undertaking the first steps to establish world trade on a freer, a more diverse, and a more rational basis, he denounced the most-favored-nation provisions of our commercial treaty of 1923 with Germany and embarked upon a system of bilateral trade based on barter, "blocked" and "compensation" marks, and political pressure. Under a system of international barter the Third Reich obtained much of its imports by promises to pay with exported merchandise. These unfulfilled promises made in cynical bad faith are worthless today and serve only as a reminder of the state to which victimized nations must have been reduced when they accepted such terms.

Admittedly the United States had by its increased tariffs helped to create conditions in

Germany and elsewhere which led to the more ready acceptance of Hitler and his gang of criminal racketeers who term themselves the Government of Germany. But our trade-agreements program was an implicit recognition of our former shortsightedness and evidenced an honest desire to reestablish greater opportunity in foreign trade for all nations, including Germany.

Our trade agreements with European countries, instead of encircling Germany, may have helped to some extent to ease the situation of some countries toward which Hitler directed his economic and political aggression. They may have helped to prevent some from falling completely within the German orbit. They may in some degree have helped to prevent Hitler from drawing within his own encircling power some of the countries that he hoped to absorb. But far from restricting or encircling Germany the trade-agreements program by its very philosophy and techniques opened new vistas of a legitimate and peaceful economic *Lebensraum* for Germany if Hitler had chosen to make that country one of the family of nations which were honestly seeking to remedy past mistakes and safeguard peace.

I have discussed the economic policies of Germany at some length, with the hope of emphasizing the importance of economic relations by showing the potency of economic aggression when carried to extremes. I do not suggest that a country that uses economic aggression as a deliberate adjunct of criminal military and political conquest can be dissuaded from its course by appeals to reason. I do suggest that the great majority of the peoples of this earth want peace, and that if they will cooperate in such a manner as to make future aggression impossible they can have peace. But on the basis of past experience, cooperation of even peaceful-minded nations in such an undertaking will be difficult to achieve, and if they should persist in the use of economic measures that strike at each other's vital interests such cooperation will be impossible.

The question before this country and the Congress of the United States at this moment is whether we shall continue to throw the

weight of our great influence in the direction of economic peace or in the direction of trade war; whether we shall orient our policy in the direction of measures of economic aggression such as we adopted in the Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930; or whether we shall continue to adhere to the policy of economic cooperation laid down in the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 and the economic non-aggression pacts concluded under that authority. For this decision will be made when Congress acts on the legislation for the usual three-year extension of the trade-agreement authority which is now under consideration by the Legislative Branch of our Government.

It would be unfortunate, and might even prove tragic, if thoughtless people should confuse or cloud this issue. Let us not be deceived into thinking that since trade agreements are mainly instruments of peacetime trade and we are now engaged in war the question is not of first importance.

Let me give you my soberest judgment on this point, and it is one to which I have devoted much thought.

Let me speak solely as one citizen of this country, a citizen who, like all other citizens, has a crucial personal stake in all that pertains to the momentous question of creating an enduring peace, and hence is vitally concerned that our thinking should be straight and our perspectives true.

Let me say most earnestly and with all the force at my command that the decision we make on this question is of crucial importance to all living Americans and to generations yet unborn.

The greatest man whom India has produced in modern times, and I do not refer to Mr. Gandhi, not long ago stated a profound truth. He said, "The experience of the last 10 years ought to have taught the United Nations that in internal and foreign politics alike, the most dangerous and costly solution is to do nothing about an acute problem." I believe that nothing would be more costly to the people of the United States than to avoid taking at this time the steps necessary to insure them in

the future against the evils of international economic aggression.

I speak thus strongly on the subject, not because these trade agreements, these economic non-aggression pacts, can of themselves remake the world, not because they can guarantee the future prosperity of the United States, although they most certainly have made and can make a very substantial contribution to it. I speak so strongly on this subject because I know that if our country repudiates the doctrine of economic non-aggression, every other country will repudiate it, and we will drift back into the conditions of trade warfare which brought all countries to the verge of ruin in the early thirties, into conditions under which international cooperation cannot survive. Let it always be remembered that the fullest international cooperation in all fields is essential if peace, once it is again established, is to be maintained.

Two weeks ago, as I was passing through this great State of yours on the train on my way back to Washington from Mexico, I talked for a while to a young corporal who had been ordered to an eastern camp. He told me that he came from a State in the Middle West where he had left a good job to enlist after Pearl Harbor. He said that he was married and had a son three years old.

I asked him what he most wanted to see done after our victory was won.

His reply was that when that moment came he wished to get back to his family and his job, and he wanted then to do everything he could to see to it that all the influence and the power of the United States should be exercised thereafter, through cooperation with the other United Nations, in making sure that the peace of the world was maintained so that his son when he grew up should not be forced into war as he himself had been.

It is my confident belief that that today is the ideal and the objective of the overwhelming majority of the people of this country. If that objective is to be attained the people of the United States must assume their full share of responsibility for the creation of that kind of world in which men and women in the years to come can, as a basic part of their essential security, in very

truth be free from the fear, as well as from the fateful consequences, of economic aggression.

Let there be no mistake on this point. Let there be no belittling of this issue. If the United States repudiates the Trade Agreements Act, either outright or by crippling amendments, if

it thus repudiates the idea of economic non-aggression, it will have destroyed the stuff of which peace is made, it will have struck a heavy blow at the hopes of mankind for ridding this world of the scourge of war, and for creating a just, a workable, and a lasting peace.

American Republics

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA

His Excellency Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, President of the Republic of Bolivia, arrived in Washington on Wednesday, May 5, 1943, accompanied by the following party:

His Excellency Dr. Tomás Manuel Elfo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia

His Excellency Gen. David Toro, former President of Bolivia

His Excellency Señor Don Enrique Finot, Bolivian Ambassador to Mexico

His Excellency Señor Dr. Gabriel Gosalvez, Ambassador Gen. Felipe M. Rivera, Minister Plenipotentiary

The Honorable Señor Don Jorge del Castillo, Minister Plenipotentiary and Secretary of the Presidency

The Honorable Señor Don Jorge de la Barra, Minister Plenipotentiary and Director of Protocol

Also accompanying him were:

His Excellency Señor Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Ambassador of Bolivia

The Honorable Pierre de L. Boal, American Ambassador to Bolivia

Brig. Gen. James H. Walker, U.S. Army, military aide

Capt. Albert E. Schrader, U.S. Navy, naval aide

President Peñaranda went directly to the White House, where he was an overnight guest of the President and attended a state dinner given in his honor.

On Thursday he visited the Capitol, where he addressed the Senate and the House of Representatives separately, and that evening he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Secretary of State. He visited the Naval Academy on Friday, Mount Vernon and Arlington on Saturday, and attended a reception given in his honor by the Ambassador of Bolivia at the Pan American Union Saturday evening.

On Sunday afternoon he will leave Washington for Detroit and Buffalo, where he will tour war-industry plants, after which he will go to Ottawa for an official visit. Plans for his entertainment later that week include a visit to New York and West Point.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE

Ambassador of Colombia

[Released to the press May 6]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Colombia, Señor Don Alberto Lleras, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to deliver to Your Excellency the letters which accredit me as Ambas-

sador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Colombia and the letters of recall of my predecessor, Mr. Gabriel Turbay. The President of Colombia has charged me especially to express to Your Excellency on this most happy occasion his cordial sentiments of friendship and admiration and his best wishes for the personal happiness of Your Excellency

as well as for the prosperity and increasing greatness of the United States.

Colombia follows with intense interest the development of the world conflict, the ultimate decision of which, the victory of the United Nations, is for our people in no way either doubtful or indifferent. President López has had occasion to express to Your Excellency how all the Colombian people share in the sentiments of the people of the United States, involved in a struggle the result of which will change the destiny of the future world and will render especially favorable that of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. In Colombia we not only see with joy the military victories of the United States but we appreciate exactly the prodigious effort which this country has imposed on itself in order to meet totalitarian aggression wherever it attempts to open a breach or give battle against the fundamental principles on which our Republics have been organized, following the austere example and the rules of public law of the founders of the American Union. In this time of war we have been able to prove unequivocally the strength and solidity of the policy of good-neighboringliness and continental solidarity which Your Excellency initiated in your first presidential term. To this policy Colombia has given its unrestricted adherence and has collaborated sincerely and vigorously to extend and intensify it. The attitude of our country toward the conflict, since December 1941, has not been merely that of observing the multi-lateral engagements of solidarity, nor the diplomatic norms outlined at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, but that of offering its collaboration to the United States in the same measure that we have known that it is necessary, with the limitations imposed on us by our material capacity, in the desire of aiding with efficacy the cause which we consider morally as our own. We have well supported, but we have suffered, the consequences of the conflict in the general disorder of our economy, occasioned principally by the disturbance of maritime transportation. The United States has offered us and has given us a cooperation which we appreciate all the more because we do not fail

to see the sacrifices, restrictions, and burdens which the American people bear with fortitude in order to serve humanity and the democratic ideal, first as the arsenal of a still-free world, afterwards as one of the greatest war organizations that mankind has known.

In Colombia, Mr. President, there are none but friends of the United States, and the policy of collaboration which the Government has developed with this nation has no opponents among my fellow countrymen. The mission which has been entrusted to me is, therefore, that of interpreting the intimate and public sentiments of a people and not only the good wishes of a cordially friendly government, whose chief considers it a fortunate fact for both nations that he has been able to express to Your Excellency, more than once, in a direct manner, his purpose of strengthening the bonds which unite Colombia with the United States, now in the war, later in a peace which may give to the Western Hemisphere—associated in the development of common political and economic interests—a position of permanent world defense of the forms of civilization which the belligerent American peoples are maintaining with the sacrifice of their blood, and for the survival of which all are disposed to fight as if it were a question of the predominance of a national policy.

For me it is a particular pleasure, Mr. President, to join in the wishes of the Government and the people of Colombia for the prosperity of the United States and for Your Excellency's personal happiness.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Don Alberto Lleras follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

It is with great pleasure that I receive from you today the letters whereby His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States.

I also accept the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor for whom I have such high regard and whose residence here will always be remembered with real appreciation.

As you, Mr. Ambassador, enter upon your new duties in the midst of a war brought by aggressor nations upon the freedom-loving peoples of the world, I wish to assure you of the privilege which I, as well as the other officials of the United States Government, will always consider it to facilitate the carrying out of your responsibilities.

I have long been impressed by the great similarity in the principles which have guided our two democracies and I have admired the fervent devotion to the righteous cause of freedom which Colombia has so vigorously manifested. You have indeed clearly expressed the solidarity of purpose of Colombia and the United States for the ultimate and certain achievement of the final victory of the United Nations and a just and enduring peace.

The disarrangement of economic life caused by the war brings serious problems indeed, but as we face them together with sacrifice, patience, and steadfast cooperation they will be resolved.

It is with gratitude that I refer on this occasion to the invaluable collaboration of Colombia so vigorously carried forward under the leadership of my personal friend, your illustrious President.

In extending to you a most cordial welcome I would ask you to express to His Excellency President López my deep appreciation of his sincere and friendly sentiments for this country and for myself and convey to him my warm personal greetings and best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Colombian people.

Ambassador of Costa Rica

[Released to the press May 6]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Costa Rica, Señor Carlos Manuel Escalante, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The designs of destiny have willed that the Chief of State should have deemed fit to bestow upon me the honor of representing the people and the Government of Costa Rica before those of Your Excellency in the highest rank of the diplomatic hierarchy. The distinction which such a charge implies becomes deeper and brighter in view of the happy circumstance of your presence in the First Magistracy of the United States of America, which constitutes an indubitable manifestation of Providence, in view of the fact that in the face of exceptionally complicated problems it placed one of the highest human values of the age because of his profound vision of the future, because of his perfect conception of the facts of the present, because of the promptness and sagacity of his decisions and, fundamentally, because of the pristine origin of his ideas of justice which found a fertile field, in a person who, endowed by all the gifts of nature, from heredity and environment, disciplined them in the most sincere devotion to the postulates of law as the supreme manifestation of the sovereignty of the people.

The promotion of the representations of our Republics to the rank of Embassies confirms objectively the doctrine of the juridical and political equality of nations and coincides with the development of events of the deepest universal repercussion, the culmination of which will, without the slightest doubt, be the establishment of an order of things in which like a loyally maintained armorial ensign there will prevail in international affairs respect for agreements, and mutual comprehension, and in social and juridical affairs, the positive exercise of the four freedoms in the enunciation of which Your Excellency has wisely known how to condense the ideals which move just men in the present upheaval of the logical sequence of their history.

I sum up in the foregoing words our conception of the common ideal, and I take pleasure in declaring that the people and Government of Costa Rica are completely in accord with your own in their decision to sacrifice in order

to attain such high objectives, and that my diplomatic activity will have as its inspiration an enthusiastic desire to cooperate in the fullness of the sentiments of cordiality which your Government's attitudes have succeeded in awakening among your friends and brothers, the Costa Ricans.

I therefore take up my office, feeling uplifted by the honor which it implies and fully persuaded of its sense of dignity and sincere collaboration; and in so doing I think it is fitting to state that we fully understand the new American doctrines happily crystallized in the good-neighbor policy and that although, because of its circumstances, our nation has not been able to shed its blood in the war it has done and will do whatever it is able to do in the support of measures of collective security and economic jurisdiction and that it has hastened to give concrete form in institutions of positive law to possible technical solutions of the social problems of the future.

In placing in your hands the letters which accredit me as Ambassador and the letters of recall of one who in the capacity of Minister preceded me and was the object of marks of deference which call for our gratitude, let me be permitted to transmit to you the most cordial greeting of the President of the Republic and to express to you our wishes for the greatness of the United States and for your personal health and happiness.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Don Carlos Manuel Escalante follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

It is indeed a great pleasure to receive from your hands the letters of credence by which the Government of Costa Rica accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States. I welcome you as the worthy representative of a sister democracy and as one whose qualities we personally came to appreciate during your visit to Washington last year.

In elevating our respective missions to the grade of Embassy our Governments have given

renewed expression not only to the friendly relations which have always prevailed between them but also to the mutual appreciation which unites the peoples of our two countries. This action, moreover, reaffirms, as you so aptly say, the principle of juridical and political equality among nations, a principle, I may add, which has contributed so significantly toward the development of inter-American solidarity.

As you undertake your new duties and responsibilities as the first Costa Rican Ambassador accredited to this Government, I assure you that the officials of this Government will be happy to extend to you their cordial collaboration and assistance in all matters regarding which you may consult them.

In receiving the letters of recall of your predecessor, Señor Fernandez, may I mention the pleasant memories which we retain of his stay among us.

Please convey to your distinguished President my cordial regards and best wishes for his continued health and well-being and for the welfare of the people of Costa Rica.

Ambassador of the Dominican Republic

[Released to the press May 4]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, Señor Dr. J. M. Troncoso, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor of placing in your hands the autographed letter of His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic which accredits me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary before the Government of Your Excellency.

I experience a double satisfaction in accomplishing this act by which there are initiated the functions of the diplomatic mission of my country in this capital within the rank to which it has been elevated through the reciprocal agree-

ment of the two Governments, and which constitutes not only a symbol of the relations between the two peoples, each day closer and more friendly, but also constitutes additional evidence that the concept of juridical equality of states is a profitable reality amongst the American nations.

Our two countries, united by a sincere friendship and by a common faith in the same ideals of liberty which inspired the countries' founders, find themselves in this difficult period in the history of humanity similarly united in a war in which we defend those ideals against the forces of evil which have been made to serve ideologies that do not recognize the value of human dignity and which deny mankind's search for spiritual perfection. I take advantage of this opportunity, Mr. President, to reiterate to Your Excellency the sentiment of admiration and of concord which the Dominican people and Government have for the efforts which the people and the Government of the United States are making in this struggle, just as it is the firm determination of the Dominican Republic to contribute to it all its resources until the obtaining of that victory which now is foreshadowed and which must give to the world a lasting peace based upon human fraternity.

During the time in which I have had the privilege of representing my country before the Government of Your Excellency I have always found a warm reception and a friendly understanding of my mission, and with this encouragement I feel certain that I will be able to continue in that same spirit of cordial friendship which has built up the relations between our two peoples on permanent bases.

It is particularly pleasing to me, Mr. President, to be the bearer of the wishes which President Trujillo extends for the greatness and prosperity of the United States and for the health and personal welfare of Your Excellency; to these I add my own.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Dr. J. M. Troncoso follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I accept with pleasure the letters by which His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic has accredited you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America.

I share with you, Mr. Ambassador, the belief that it is particularly appropriate that the diplomatic relations between the Dominican Republic and the United States should be marked at this time by the exchange of Ambassadors. In this act we reaffirm and bring into higher relief the warm spirit of friendship and cooperation which has long characterized the relations between the peoples and Governments of our two countries.

May I assure you that it will be most pleasing to me and to the officials of this Government to collaborate with you in the future upon the same cordial and friendly basis as has marked the conduct of the mission in Washington which you have so ably discharged as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary during the past year and a half.

Please be so kind as to transmit to His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Rafael Trujillo Molina, my personal greetings and best wishes for his well-being, and also the aspiration of the Government of the United States for the continued prosperity of your country.

Ambassador of El Salvador

[Released to the press May 4]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of El Salvador, Señor Dr. Don Hector David Castro, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

It is a very honorable privilege for me to present to Your Excellency the letters of credence destined to accredit me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for El Salvador.

The recent agreement made between our two Governments to raise to the rank of Embassy their diplomatic missions in our respective countries is itself a sure token of the intention which moves them to strengthen the very cordial relation of friendship which has united them in the past. It is a very difficult and hazardous epoch through which the world is now passing; and more than ever a true understanding of the common interests of the nations of this hemisphere appears necessary. From this understanding there can surely be born a promise of stable peace and one of greater happiness for the world when the grave present situation yields in turn to an epoch of greater normality.

Our two countries are perfectly imbued with these feelings, and it is for that reason that the relations of our Governments envisage not only the gaining of purely material advantages, such as the increase of their commerce, which they naturally do not neglect, but also seek to establish in our region of the Christian world a spiritual community of interests and of high human aspirations which may be the guaranty of peace and happiness for their countries.

In changing my official position of Minister Plenipotentiary for the character of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of El Salvador, my firmest purpose, Mr. President, will continue to be that of interpreting to Your Excellency and to your worthy collaborators my Government's feeling of friendship and its firm intention to maintain a healthy cooperation inspired in the interests of our two countries. I ask that Your Excellency permit me to express on behalf of His Excellency the President of El Salvador his good wishes inspired by the highest esteem and friendship, to which I add very sincere wishes for the prosperity of the people and Government of the United States of America.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Dr. Don Hector David Castro follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I am happy to receive the letters which you have delivered to me accrediting you as Am-

bassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of El Salvador to the United States.

In raising the diplomatic missions of our respective Governments to the rank of Embassies we are giving recognition to the increasingly close bonds of friendship, culture, and commerce which unite El Salvador and the United States. It is particularly fitting that we should take this step during so critical a period, when our countries are jointly engaged in an epochal struggle for the preservation of their independence and their institutions.

I have been much gratified by the reference which you have made to the Christian principles upon which we shall seek to build a just and lasting peace when victory has been achieved. It is by these principles that the nations of this hemisphere will be guided in developing solutions of the problems which arise in the post-war period.

In fulfilling your increased responsibilities as Ambassador you may be certain that you will continue to receive from all the officials of this Government the earnest collaboration and understanding which they have always been happy to offer you.

I ask that you convey to His Excellency President Martínez my most cordial personal regards and my good wishes for the continued well-being of the Salvadoran people.

Ambassador of Guatemala

[Released to the press May 4]

The remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Guatemala, Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follow:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to present to you the letters of the President of Guatemala accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the United States.

In taking the decision to raise the rank of its representative in Washington my Government has been animated of the desire to strengthen

and increase the friendly relations existing between the two countries and to give, at the same time, new proof of inter-American solidarity in the present circumstances.

Having enjoyed a long and pleasant residence in this country as the representative of Guatemala, I will be very happy if Your Excellency continues to lend me in my new capacity your most valuable help and cooperation in the fulfilment of my mission.

Please accept, Mr. President, my sincere wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the people of the United States.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I take great pleasure in receiving from your hands the letters of credence by which His Excellency President Ubico accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guatemala near the Government of the United States.

In raising our respective diplomatic missions to the rank of Embassy, our Governments have indeed given further expression to the ever-close relations of friendship, culture, and commerce which unite them. Your Government has given eloquent testimony in the present critical epoch to its devotion to the principle of inter-American solidarity.

The honor which your Government has conferred upon you in naming you its first Ambassador to the United States is a tribute to the mission which you have so ably discharged as its Minister during the past 15 years. In wishing you every success in the assumption of your new responsibilities, I assure you that the officials of this Government will continue to collaborate with you with a cordiality befitting the good relations which exist between our countries.

In accepting your personal good wishes, please convey to His Excellency President Ubico my own best wishes for his continued health and well-being and for the welfare of the people of Guatemala.

Ambassador of Haiti

[Released to the press May 4]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Haiti, Mr. André Liautaud, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letters accrediting me near your Government in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Haiti.

The decision of the Government of His Excellency President Elie Lescot, made in complete agreement with that of Your Excellency, to raise to the rank of Embassy the diplomatic mission of the Republic of Haiti at Washington, acquires a particular significance by reason of present events, while at the same time it constitutes the logical conclusion of the relations of perfect and sincere friendship which have always existed between our two countries. The war, which we are forced to wage for the defense of the essential liberties of man, has, in fact, emphasized the importance of the union, increasingly close, of the nations of this hemisphere. It has afforded to the good-neighbor policy, so happily inaugurated and practiced by Your Excellency's Government, the opportunity for a splendid and definitive crystallization. And we have the right to affirm that the beneficent harmony which today characterizes the relations between the various American states will serve tomorrow as an example and an inspiration to those who shall, rightly, organize the world for peace, and for a lasting peace.

As regards my country, I am happy to assure Your Excellency that it will remain true to its tradition. There will be found in the gesture of its fighting sons, in 1779, at Savannah, in its first President, Alexander Pétion, receiving, in 1815 and 1816, the Illustrious Bolívar and helping him to renew the struggle for the liberation of Latin America, and finally in its present Government, immediately declaring war on the Axis powers after the perfidious attack on Pearl Har-

bor, powerful reasons for identifying itself more and more with the Pan American order and for cultivating particularly the friendship which binds it to the great Republic of the United States of the North.

Allow me, Excellency, to add to this assurance my best wishes for your personal happiness and for the happiness of your country.

The President's reply to the remarks of Mr. André Liautaud follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

It is most gratifying to me to receive from your hands the letters by which His Excellency President Elie Lescot accredits you as the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Haiti to the Government of the United States of America.

The many historical occasions on which the people of Haiti have had the happy opportunity to contribute to the cause of freedom are reminders of the increasingly significant relationship between your country and the United States which has culminated in raising to the grade of Embassy the diplomatic missions of our Governments at Washington and Port-au-Prince.

Let me assure you, Mr. Ambassador, of my deep satisfaction in receiving you as the first Ambassador of Haiti to the United States. You have, during your fruitful service as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, not only faithfully interpreted your Government's policies but you have also, thanks to your ties of education and residence in the United States, admirably reflected for your Government's benefit the policies of the United States.

You may rest assured that in your new and greater responsibility you will continue to find the officials of this Government responsive to Haiti's aspirations and always ready to collaborate in all matters of interest to the good relations between our two nations.

In accepting your friendly personal good wishes, I ask you to convey to His Excellency, President Lescot, my best wishes for his own

happiness and for the welfare of the people of the Republic of Haiti.

Ambassador of Honduras

[Released to the press May 4]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Honduras, Señor Dr. Don Julian R. Caceres, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letters of credence whereby His Excellency the President of the Republic of Honduras, Doctor and General Tiburcio Carías Andino, invests me with the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary before the Government over which Your Excellency presides in so worthy and distinguished a manner.

The elevation of the diplomatic mission of Honduras in the United States to the rank of Embassy, in like manner as the elevation of your country's mission in mine, all at the noble and happy initiative of Your Excellency's Government, opens a new era of cordiality in the relations between the two Republics.

A higher investiture in the mutual understanding and in the reciprocal cooperation which the two nations maintain gives evidence of an even greater strengthening of the bonds between the United States and Honduras, between the enlightened Government of Your Excellency and that of my country, between yourself, Excellency, and the President of the Honduran nation.

The two peoples and Governments have, without interruption, succeeded in maintaining the most cordial harmony in the course of their relations; and in the appreciation and comprehension of their respective ideals and interests never before as now—that is to say, never as in the last decade—has there been such human and loyal understanding as that which happily exists today.

Honduras and its Government second without reservation the doctrine, so aptly proclaimed by Your Excellency, that "those who love their liberty and recognize and respect the identical rights of their neighbors to be free and live in peace must work together for the triumph of moral law and principles in order that peace, justice, and trust may prevail in the world".

In the community and defense of those ideals and principles Honduras has not hesitated to pledge its resources, material possessions, and even the lives of its sons. The destiny of Honduras, as its President has declared, is linked with the destiny of the United States. Apart from the various cultural and commercial factors which so effectively operate in the relations between the two countries and the factor of economic cooperation, of which my country has been receiving such eloquent proofs, the people of Honduras are learning in terms of continental solidarity that their brothers of the United States have been in past history, as they are in this fateful hour through which humanity is passing, the strongest defenders of the security of each and every one of the Republics of America because of their ideals of liberty and of democracy.

I invoke the foregoing considerations because they come to my aid in carrying forward, under the generous auspices of Your Excellency and with the special assistance which, fortunately for me, I have always found among the honorable officials of Your Excellency's Government, the distinguished and most gratifying mission which is entrusted to me by my Government, namely, that of forwarding the broadening by the United States and Honduras and their respective Governments, with each passing day, of the firm and sincere friendship which they so nobly are cultivating in a just and loyal comprehension of the good-neighbor doctrine.

It is, therefore, a great honor and a singular pleasure for me to present myself to Your Excellency with the new rank which has been conferred upon me and to bring at the same time the message of cordial admiration and

sympathy which, through me, President Cárías sends to Your Excellency, with the heart-felt wishes, shared by me, which he, his Government, and the people of Honduras sincerely express for the personal happiness of Your Excellency and for the final victory of the heroic people of the United States who, with the United Nations and the Associated Nations, are fighting this "war of survival" for the most cherished human values.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Dr. Don Julian R. Cáceres follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

It is indeed a pleasure to receive from your hands the letters of credence accrediting you in your new capacity as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Honduras near the Government of the United States.

The elevation of our respective missions to the rank of Embassy is not only a tribute to the friendly relations which have always prevailed between our countries but is also an expression of our common faith in a system of international relations based upon mutual respect and friendly collaboration.

The concern of your Government in the defense of those moral principles which constitute the foundations of an international community based on peace, justice, and confidence is most gratifying. This occasion offers an appropriate opportunity to give renewed expression to those principles which have served so well in our mutual relations.

I am gratified to learn from you of your satisfaction, while Minister, with the cooperation of the officials of this Government in the discharge of your duties. You may be assured, Mr. Ambassador, that they will continue to collaborate in the friendliest fashion as befits the close bonds uniting our respective countries.

Please convey to His Excellency President Cárías my sincere thanks for his cordial greeting which you have been so kind to bring me at this time, and express to him my own best wishes for his continued health and well-being.

Ambassador of Nicaragua

[Released to the press May 4]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Nicaragua, Señor Dr. Don León DeBayle, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

Upon the initiative of Your Excellency's Government, which was received with the greatest of pleasure by the Government of Nicaragua, our respective diplomatic missions in Managua and Washington have been raised to the rank of Embassy. This agreement, which expresses the high spirit of cordiality and mutual cooperation which now characterizes the international relations between our two Governments, constitutes moreover a new token of the close bonds which your great nation wishes to maintain and strengthen with the peoples of this continent under the principles of the good-neighbor policy, of which Your Excellency has been the architect and enthusiastic protagonist.

Under such happy auspices it is for me a singular honor to place in your hands the letters of credence which accredit me as first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States of America. Having held during various years the diplomatic representation of my Government in this hospitable country, I take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to indicate to Your Excellency my most sincere thanks for the benevolent collaboration which in the fulfilment of my mission I have received—at every moment—on the part of the officials of your illustrious Government.

His Excellency the President of Nicaragua, General Anastasio Somoza, who recalls his official visit to your country as one of the most agreeable experiences of his public life, has specially charged me to reiterate to you on this occasion the expression of his feeling of admiration and loyal friendship for the person of Your Excellency as well as that of his unbreakable solidarity with the Government and people of the United States in the gigantic struggle in which they now find themselves engaged in the

cause of democracy and the liberty of the world. Closely as its destiny is linked with that of your great nation, the Nicaraguan people has strongly identified itself in the war effort of the United Nations, and I take pleasure in assuring Your Excellency that in this task the Government of Nicaragua will whole-heartedly persevere until final victory has been achieved. I ask you, Mr. President, to accept the good wishes which in the name of my Government, as well as my own, I wish to express to you for your personal well-being and for the greatest prosperity of your people compatible with the hard trials of the present war.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Dr. Don León DeBayle follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

It is a great pleasure to receive from your hands the letters by which His Excellency the President of Nicaragua accredits you as the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of your country to the United States.

The raising of our respective diplomatic missions to the rank of Embassy expresses, as you have so ably described it, the spirit of cordiality and cooperation which characterizes our international relations.

In receiving your new credentials I am happy to welcome you in your new position of great responsibility as the representative of a nation which has given eloquent testimony to its devotion to the principle of continental solidarity, and which has contributed so whole-heartedly to the war effort. We shall, as you state, persevere until the final victory has been gained.

I thank you for your kind reference to the collaboration which you have received from the officials of this Government. You may be very certain that they will continue to cooperate with you, not only as the Ambassador of a friendly country but also because of your personal qualities, which we so greatly esteem.

I request that you convey to His Excellency General Somoza—whose visit to Washington we remember so pleasantly—my cordial wishes for his continued well-being, and for the happiness and welfare of the Nicaraguan people.

AMERICAN-MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Mr. Edgar E. Witt, Mr. Charles McLaughlin, and Mr. Samuel Marshall Gold took their oaths of office on April 5, 1943, as members of the American-Mexican Claims Commission, which was established pursuant to the provisions of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942, approved December 18, 1942,¹ to examine and render final decisions on certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico.

Mr. Witt has been designated by the President to serve as chairman of the Commission, and Mr. James A. Langston has been appointed secretary to the Commission.

Europe

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, His Excellency Eduard Benes, will arrive in Washington May 12 and will go directly to the White House. A state dinner will be given in his honor that evening by President Roosevelt.

The next day President Benes will visit the Capitol, and that night he will attend a dinner given by the Secretary of State at the Carlton Hotel. On Friday he will visit Mount Vernon and Arlington and will be the guest of honor at a dinner and reception given by the Minister of Czechoslovakia and Madame Hurban. On May 19 he will leave for New York and Chicago, and on or about the thirtieth, for Canada.

¹ Public Law 814, 77th Cong.

Accompanying President Benes will be the Honorable Jaromir Smutny, Chief of the Cabinet, and Dr. Taborsky, private secretary.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press May 3]

Dr. Antonio Castro Leal, Professor of International Law and Mexican Literature of the National University of Mexico, writer, and former diplomat, is visiting the United States as a guest of the Department of State.

Dr. Castro Leal is recognized as an authority on Mexican and Spanish-American literature, and while in the United States he plans to visit museums and libraries, with the principal object of viewing Mexican manuscripts and art objects preserved here. Dr. Castro Leal is particularly interested in observing the war scene and the spectacle of our war production.

[Released to the press May 3]

Dr. Raúl Soulés Baldó, prominent Venezuelan physician and newspaper editor, is at present visiting the United States as a guest of the Department of State.

Dr. Soulés Baldó is especially interested in the study of tuberculosis and is one of the leaders of the anti-tuberculosis campaign being carried on in Venezuela. He is also interested in general problems of public health and social service. During his stay in the United States, he will visit anti-tubercular institutions in Philadelphia, New York, Syracuse, Saranac Lake, and Chicago, and hopes to visit several large metropolitan newspapers if time permits.

Treaty Information

ALLIANCE

Rights of United Nations Forces in Iraq

By a despatch dated March 16, 1943 the American Legation at Baghdad transmitted to the Secretary of State the text of Law No. 24 of the Government of Iraq, approved March 7, 1943, in which it is promulgated that the Government may grant the forces of the United Nations, for the period of their presence in Iraq for purposes of the present war, the right to enjoy the immunities and privileges pertaining to judicial and financial matters which are enjoyed by British forces under paragraph 2 of the annex to the Treaty of Alliance between Iraq and Great Britain, concluded on June 30, 1930.

By a despatch dated March 22, 1943 the Legation reported that Iraqi regulations had been issued in accordance with Law No. 24.

Declaration by United Nations

On May 5, 1943 the President of Bolivia, His Excellency Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, signed the Declaration by United Nations dated January 1, 1942 (Executive Agreement Series 236).

The texts of notes exchanged between the Ambassador of Bolivia and the Secretary of State concerning the adherence by Bolivia to the Declaration appear in the BULLETIN of May 1, 1943 under the heading "The War".

ECONOMICS

Transfer of Certain Rights to Panama

A "Joint Resolution authorizing the execution of certain obligations under the treaties of 1903 and 1936 with Panama, and other commitments" was approved May 3, 1943.¹ This

joint resolution of Congress authorizes, subject to certain conditions, including a reservation with respect to responsibility for the public-health services of the cities of Panamá and Colón as specified in the second paragraph of article VII of the convention of November 18, 1903 between the United States and Panama (Treaty Series 431), the transfer to Panama of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to water and sewerage systems installed by the United States in the cities of Panamá and Colón; authorizes the Panama Railroad Co. to convey to Panama, subject to certain conditions, all or part of its right, title, and interest in and to so much of the lands of the company in the cities of Panamá and Colón as, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, are no longer needed for the operation of the Panama Railroad or for the operation, maintenance, sanitation, or defense of the Panama Canal; and appropriates a sum to enable the making of certain payments to Panama and the Export-Import Bank in relation to the construction of Panama's share of the Chorrera-Rio Hato Highway. The treaty of 1936 mentioned in the title of the joint resolution is the general treaty of friendship and cooperation signed at Washington on March 2, 1936 (Treaty Series 945).

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Treaty With China for the Relinquishment Of Extraterritorial Rights in China

On May 4, 1943 the President of the United States ratified the treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of China for the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights in China and the Regulation of Related Matters, signed at Washington January 11, 1943, and the accompanying exchange of notes signed on the same date.²

¹ Public Law 48, 78th Cong.

² BULLETIN of Mar. 20, 1943, pp. 238-250.

FINANCE

Double Taxation Convention With Sweden

By a despatch dated March 27, 1943 the American Legation at Stockholm transmitted to the Secretary of State a copy of a Royal Decree dated February 12, 1943 (Swedish Statute No. 44, effective March 1, 1943), which introduces a new method of collecting the Swedish national income and property tax on dividends paid by Swedish corporations to certain recipients, whereby the tax will be collected in the form of a so-called "coupon tax" of 20 percent deducted from the dividend at the time of payment. In the case of individuals residing in the United States, however, the coupon tax is limited to 10 percent in accordance with the convention and protocol for the avoidance of double taxation between the United States and Sweden, signed March 23, 1939 (Treaty Series 958). Subject to the coupon tax are individuals not domiciled or permanently residing in Sweden and unsettled estates of such individuals, and entities having the status of foreign corporations according to Swedish national-income and property-tax law; provided, however, that the dividend is not classifiable as income derived from activity carried on in Sweden, or that the right to the dividend has been acquired otherwise than through inheritance or bequest and the person entitled thereto has not acquired the share.

LABOR

Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Insurance Agreement With Canada

By a despatch dated April 20, 1943 the American Legation at Ottawa transmitted to the Secretary of State a copy of an ordinance of January 26, 1943 by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories of Canada amending the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance of the Northwest Territories to give effect to the agree-

ment relating to workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance in connection with construction projects in Canada between the United States and Canada, which was effected by exchange of notes signed at Ottawa on November 2 and 4, 1942 by the American Minister and the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs (Executive Agreement Series 279).

The agreement of November 2 and 4, 1942 was approved by an Order in Council of the Government of Canada on November 17, 1942. An act of Congress approved December 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 1035), amending the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1424), as amended by the act of August 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 622), affects the operation of the provisions of the agreement.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Inter-American Arrangement Concerning Radio-Communications (Santiago Revision 1940)

Brazil

The American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro transmitted to the Secretary of State with despatch 10631 of April 1, 1943 a translation of Decree-Law No. 5345 of March 25, 1943 (*Diario Oficial* of March 27, 1943) "Approving Inter-American Radio-Communications Agreement signed at Habana in 1937 and revised at Santiago de Chile on January 17, 1940".

Mexico

By letters dated May 3, 1943 the Secretary of State informed the Director General of the Pan American Union and the Director of the Inter-American Radio Office that the Government of the United States has no objection to the acceptance of the following reservation which the Government of Mexico desires to make in its ratification of the arrangement (translation):

"The Government of Mexico reserves the right to not apply part 3 of article 1, with

regard to the assignment of the band of 3500 to 4000 kilocycles to amateurs."

By circular letters dated April 9 and 10, 1943, respectively, the Director of the Inter-American Radio Office informed the Secretary of State that the Inter-American Radio Office had been advised that the Governments of Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua had accepted the reservation with which the Government of Mexico desires to ratify the arrangement.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 1, May 7, 1943, Containing Additions, Amendments, and Deletions Made Since Revision V of April 23, 1943. Publication 1932. 27 pp. Free.

OTHER AGENCIES

Preliminary Recommendation on Post-War Problems: Formulated by the Inter-American Juridical Committee and Submitted to the Governments of the American Republics by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. (Pan American Union.) Nov. 1942. 30 pp. processed.

Legislation

Communication from the President of the United States transmitting estimates of appropriations for defense aid, for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$6,423,629,000, and proposed provisions affecting said estimates. H. Doc. 179, 78th Cong. 23 pp.

Communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1943 to cover cost of additional compensation granted to certain employees of the Federal Government. H. Doc. 184, 78th Cong. 14 pp.

Communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State, for the fiscal year 1943, amounting to \$20,000 [for printing and binding]. H. Doc. 187, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

Communication from the President of the United States transmitting draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the Foreign War Relief Appropriation for the Fiscal Year 1943, extending its availability until June 30, 1944. H. Doc. 188, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

Joint Resolution Authorizing the Execution of Certain Obligations under the Treaties of 1903 and 1936 with Panama, and Other Commitments. Approved May 3, 1943. [H. J. Res. 14.] Public Law 48, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act:
H. Rept. 409, 78th Cong., on H. J. Res. 111. 55 pp.
H. Rept. 409 (pt. 2), 78th Cong., on H. J. Res. 111. (Minority views.) 28 pp.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET